THE COURTS.

Stealing Letters-Smuggling Bay Oil-Rescuing a Prisoner-Embezzling the Funds of a National Bank-Indictment Against Gentral Jordan-The Cause of Cuba-Admiralty Cases-Counterfeiting-The Yard Enlistment Case - The Peruvian Gunboat - The Foote Life Insurance Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Criminal Proceedings. Judge Woodruff sat yesterday morning at the

EMBEZZLING LETTERS IN THE POST OFFICE. Daniel J. Kelly, indicted for embezzling a letter in the Post Office was called, but did not appear. His recognizance was accordingly forfeited.

SMUGGLING BAY OIL. Charles H. Purdy, indicted for smuggling bay oil. Defendant's counsel was ready for trial but the government was not. Counsel for defendant said he would like to try

Counsel for defendant said he would like to try
the case this term.

The Court—I can only say that I will sit here two
days more, and whether or not another judge wil
att in my place until the list of April I cannot say.

The case, therefore, went over.

ERSCUING A PRISONER.

Owen Gannon, indicted for rescuing a prisoner at
the last election in this city from a deputy masshal,
was called. He did not appear and his recognizance
was forfeited.

EMBEZZELING THE FUNDS OF A NATIONAL BANK.

was called. He did not appear and his recognizance was forfelted.

EMBEZZELING THE FUNDS OF A NATIONAL BANK.

Edward J. Oakiey, embezzeling funds, the property of the Fourth National Bank, was called. The case was moved off for the term by the Assistant District Attorney.

HOMICIDE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The case of David Leech, indicted for the homicide of "Austrian Jack" on board an American vessel in the harbor of Montevideo, was allowed to stand on the calendar for the present, the defendant being in Cuba, and expected back in the course of the present week. He has given ball for his appearance.

COUNTERFEITING.

day.
THE CAUSE OF CURAN INDEPENDENCE—THE INDICT-

island.

Mr. B. K. Phelps, counsel for General Jordan, called the attention of the Court to the fact that he had been ready for trial at the opening of the term, and he was now ready for trial. He desired to know from the District Attorney what he proposed te do in reference to this Indictment, as General Jordan was anxious that there should be a speedy disposition of it.

General Davies, United States Assistant District General Davies, United States Assistant District Attorney, replied that during the term he had not been able to give attention to the case in consequence of the pressure of other matters. This case would take two or three days to try, there being three or four witnesses to examine.

After some remarks between the Judge and General Davies as to the possibility of the Judge's place being taken after Wednesday by one of the District Judges for the continuance of criminal trials, the case of General Jordan was allowed to stand until Wednesday morning.

There being no case ready for trial the court was adjourned to this morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

William H. Tapscott, Owner of the English Ship Perseverance, vs. The Tug Starbuck.-This was a libel to recover damages for taking eight men from the ship Perseverance on the 29th of June, 1864. hen she was in the river, ready for sea on a voyage to England. The facts of the case have been already published in the Herald. Judge Blatchford has pronounced a decision dismissing the libel, with costs, on the ground that no wrongful purpose had been proved on the part of those in charge of the tug. Admiralty Trials.

Paul Cabral and Thomas Purcell vs. Propeller C. Y. Davenport.-The action in this case was brought to recover wages to the amount of \$228 66. A motion was made to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction, and as there was nothing to show a service in tide waters, the Court granted the motion. Henry Winsor and William D. Winsor, Owners

of the Steamer W. B. Mann, vs. Thomas Ciyde, Owner of the Steamer Rebecca Ciyde.—This was a claim to recover salvage for towage of the Rebecca Clyde, which had been disabled in a storm. The Clyde was towed into port. The value of the cargo saved by the W. B. Mann amounted, as claimed by the libeliants, to \$50,000; but the claimants represent that it was worth only \$15,000, and they admit that they are willing to pay a fair compensation for tonnage, there being no question in the case, according to their view, for salvage, the weather being fair at the time and the vessel in no danger. The case, which is not concluded, was adjourned to Wednesder.

day.

The following Admiralty cases have been adjourned to the 1st of May:—Hugh McKay vs. The ship Fashion, José D. Revera vs. Marner A. Wilder, bard E. Conover vs. Ship John T. Evans, H. H. Harper vs. A. Barber et al.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Removing Whiskey Without Proper Stamps,

Before Commissioner Osborn. The United States vs. John Leddy and Michael McNally .- The defendants were arrested at the corner of Sixteenth street and avenue A by Deputy Marshal Frederick Bernhard, and charged before the Commissioner with having removed barrels of whiskey which had no proper stamps attached thereto. They were held to ball in the sum of \$3,000 to await an examination.

Charge of Counterfeiting. Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Thomas Pickett.-The defendant had been charged with attempting to pass a ten dellar counterfeit bill on Louisa Hynes. There was no evidence to sustain the charge tendant was accordingly discharged.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. An Opinion in the Gelebrated Yard Enlistment

Case.

Yard vs. Emerson et al.-A decision was yesterday rendered in this case. The pretiminary facts have been too frequently given in the HERALD to require repetition. This came up on a motion to vacate the orders of arrest against the defendant, who was a major of the Seventy-first regiment N. Y. S. M. and a marshal of the regiment and release of their ball bonds, and the latter of General Ward. The plaintiff, it will be remembered, was courtmartialed by the Seventy-first regiment for non-attendance at drills, fined twenty-one dollars and for non-payment thrown into jail and there kept four days. He claims never to have enlisted in the regiment and brought charges of false imprisonment, laying his damages at \$25,000, upon which followed the subsequent ar-rests and bail bonds in \$10,000 cach. The following is

rests and bail bonds in \$10,000 each. The following is

THE OPINION.

It is not and it cannot be claimed that the exemption from legal responsibility granted by the 212th section of the military act has any application where the Court had not jurisdiction both of the person and the subject matter. If the section could have any other effect it would be too plainly unconstitutional to talk about. This being a suit in which the cause of action furnishes the ground of arrest, the truth or the merits are not to be tried on this motion. Whether the court martial had jurisdiction depends upon a disputed question of tack. That is not to be tried after. The plaintiff claims that his enlistment, or rather his signature to an enlistment paper—for it is not alleged that he was ever mustered into the Seventy-first regiment or performed any military duty—was obtained by fraud. If that be true the paper was void and devolved no obligation upon him. If that be true he was in no proper sense a member of the military, and a court martial could have no jurisdiction over him. That must be tried. This disposes of this metion and makes it unnecessary to state the other grounds, why it could not prevait and why the warrant in this instance can, in my judgment, afford ne protection to the defendants. Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART I Arguments for a New Trial in the Old Pers

Before Judge McCunn Antonio Millan vs. Captain John Graham .- In the recent trial in this case for alleged false imprisonment, growing out of prosecutions on charges con-nected with the purchase of some United States gunboats for the Peruvian government, it will be remembered that a verdict was rendered against the plaintiff for \$73,000. A motion was made for a new trial on the ground of excessive damages. The motion came up for argument yesterday morning.

Senior counsel for the defendant said this was an application to set aside the wickedest verdict ever rendered in a court of justice. His wonder, next to the fact of twelve men bringing in such a verdict, was that the jury were not proceeded against for such verdict. As the verdict stood, it virtually conyicted the defendant of perjury, though such a

verdict, coming from such a jury, he considered a tion in the case was the conviction of a man of perjury on the testimony of one witness. After citing authorities showing the uareitability of such testimony, he urged that the Court of Appeals repudiated the proposition of a man convicting himself of perjury on his own testimony, much less convict another of this crime on his unsupported evidence. One of the cardinal theories of the plaintiff was that Dominiquez was a paid agent of Captain Graham. This cardinal theory was entirely overthrown by the evidence. It was based on the allegation that Captain Graham aways spoke to him in English and pretended that he did not understand Spanish, and that the object was to draw him into his plans. He referred to the mquiries made by Captain Graham regarding the character of the plaintiff pending their negotiations and the report from Peru that he was a noted gambler and an unsafeman to deal with, and yet this man had obtained a veraict of \$13,000 for damages to his character, a stigma having been cast upon him by his arrest and imprisonment through the efforts of the defendant. This verdict stood as a circuitous verdict for slander which would hold in no court. He read a lotter from the plaintiff to Dominiquez, and insisted that it showed the latter to have been the agent of the plaintiff and not of the detendant. One of the most inhuman features of the trial was an attempt to blacken the character of the late James B. Taylor. After referring to the confusion of Mr. Taylor's papers growing out of the litigation regarding his will, but could be produced now, and showing the payment of 212,000 on account, the counsel went to no show the basis upon which the motion was brought, as laid down in the code and also cited authorities giving, as he claimed, an innate power to the Ccurt to grant the application which he now made. His argument, which was continued at great length, but the defendant, finer pomits—first, that the argument of the counsel at the trial was a perversion of the case. He defended however, first, that che argument of the opinishment of the previous coun

the defendant.
The Court reserved its decision.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-PART I. The Foot Life Insurance Case.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury. Rebecca L. Foot vs. The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hariford, Conn .- This interesting case, after a trial of three days, was brought to a conclusion at a late hour yesterday evening. Some of the particulars appeared in the HERALD of Friday Mrs. Rebecca L. Foot, widew of Major Foot, of the United States Army, sued the defendants to recover \$2,500 on a policy of insurance effected by her deceased husbani about two years previous to his death. The facts in connection with the plaintif's case have already appeared. The defence mainly rested on alleged misrepresentations by the insurer as to his state of health and the sobriety of his habits. The lisurance company sought to prove that at the time ne insured his life he was afficted with a pulmonary disease, that it was hereditary in his family and that he was addicted to habits of intemperance. His father, however, ex-Judge Foot, his widow, the plaintiff, and one of his brothers gave positive testimony as to the sober habits of the Major, and as to his being free from symptoms of consumption up to the time when he received a wound in the right shoulder on one of the battlefields of our late war, which caused him to have hemorrhage of the lungs, of which he entirely recovered, weighing attne time the policy was taken out 175 pounds, his weight for years previous being about 145 pounds. Major Foot, it was proved enjoyed good health till about two years after the policy was taken ont, when he had a severe hemorrhage and rapidly declined in health until he died. The defendants, however, mainly rehed upon a supposed warranty of the accuracy of the answers in the application. The case was submitted to the jury and they returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$2,500. recover \$2,500 on a policy of insurance effected by

MARINE COURT-PART 2. Light Vehicles-Some Rights Against City Railway Cars. Before Judge Curtis.

Bretherton rs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company .- The plaintiff was driving a light buggy up the Bowery on the Third avenue track, with, according to his story, a Fourth avenue car on one side of him and a wagon on the other, when he was run into from behind by a Third avenue car, thrown against from behind by a Third avenue car, thrown against the other wagon, and his vehicle considerable injured. The statements of the conductor and driver were that plaintiff turned his vehicle on to the track in front of their car so suddenly as to compet them to stop; that he then drove on before and was called to to turn out, and in turning round to give "sass," nearly stopped his buggy and caught his wheel in the foot of one of the car horses, thus causing the damage. Plaintiff claimed sixty-five dollars for repairs to his vehicle and sixty-six dollars for the hire of another while he was deprived of his own. A verdict was given for sixty-five dollars for the plaintiff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge. GRAND LARCENY.

Ida Ray pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, she having on the 10th of January stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at \$200, from Lizzie White. The property was recovered and returned to the owner, the prisoner having pawned it for fifteen dollars. She was remanded till Pricay for sentence. BURGLARY.

John Golden, who on the 3d of February burglari ously entered the premises of Jacob Laderer, 338 East Thirtieth street, and stole a cloth overcoat, worth eight dollars, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for one year, mitigating circumstances having been called to the attention of his

William Gruber was tried upon a charge of stealing a barrel of liquor on the 21st of Feoruary belonging to Patrick McNuity, and valued at \$60. The prisoner proved good character, and the jury being unable to agree, Mr. Feliows consented to his discharge.

Margaret Lehan, who, on the 2d of November stole a shawl and other clothing, worth thirty-four dollars, from Louis Hass, pleaded gulty to petit larceny. Judge Bedford remarked that officer Field informed him that the prisoner was an old thief, and that when he went to her house to make the arrest he found nearly \$2,000 worth of stolen property. She was sent to the Island for six months.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Thomas Higgins, murder: Same vs. Charles Taylor, burglary; Same vs. Henry Williams, burglary; Same vs. William Bolte, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Fenny Sears, grand larceny; Same vs. John Arson and George Tinkham, grand larceny; Same vs. John Price, grand larceny; Same vs. John Price, grand larceny; Same vs. John NeCarthy, larceny from the person; Same vs. John Sweeny, receiving stolen goods.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 682, 677, 346, 347, 557, 532, 487, 523, 729, 506, 788, 325, 475, 829, 530, 249.
COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Judges Loew and Daly.—Nos. 442, 48, 75, 80, 91 and 102.
MARINE COURT—Part 3.—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 5117, 5528, 5065, 5763, 6334, 5836.

LITERATURE.

MAURY'S MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY. University Publishing Company, New York.

The eminent name of Commodore Maury is a sufficient guarantee that this popular manual of geo-graphy is correct and interesting. It contains maps of the continents and principal countries, with brief but well written accounts of their natural features and products, and is profusely illustrated with charming sketches of the most beautiful scenery, and the mest remarkable races, places, animals and phenomena or the wide globe. There is also a valuable appendix on map drawing.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Methodist Preachers on Sectarian Appropriations-The Principle Good Enough, but Its Application Bad Enough-Protestant Fear of Catholic Power and Influence.

The Methodist preachers vesterday spent their session in discussing the matter; of sectarian appropriations, which they have had up for two weeks in one form or another. There was far from unanimity of sentiment on the part of the speakers, and they finally toned down to a preamble and resolution having direct reference to the methodist Old Ladies' Home and leaving out every other denominations institution. The Rev. Mr. Willis led off in the debate. He doubted whether this was the proper time or place to discuss this question. He did not want to see the Methodist Church become the ward of the city or State, and he would consider it a very great lands left to it. But the reasons which prompted the resolutions before the meeting (already published in the HERALD) were not exactly secrarian. but in so far as it cares for the poor is a public institution. He had changed his mind to the propriety of offering this paper and voting on it at this time. He was as ardently opposed to any union of Church and State as any man, and never wanted to approach nor to appear to advocate such a thing. The city has apinstitution. It has no authority to sell this land, and it must be devoted to public uses. What can the orphan asylums and jails. It

MUST BE DEVOTED TO RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS, and the Koman Catholic Church will get it and own it all in a few years and entirely run the concern. In so far as the Roman Catholics build orphan asylums they are right. The donation of land for churches or of money to build cathedrals gives a good plea for opposition, but for the erection and Roman Catholics are always ready to admit other children than those of their own faith to their institutions. The question now is, "Is it wrong to accept this grant of land to the Methodist Old Ladies' Home?" if the land must be devoted to public charities it is as well to put a Methodist institution upon it as any other for the support of the poor which the city would have to support. This paper was not prepared to sustain it. The remarks made by Mr. Vail last week were true. He (Willis) had ooked over the records, and found that the collections taken up in the Methodist churches altogether

NOT SUSTAIN THE HOME ONE YEAR. We can keep the Home up, said he, if we will but we must show more liberality than we have done hitherto. There is money enough among the Methodists of this city and in their churches to raise ten or twenty thousand dollars a year for this institution, and this sum should be secured before we shut it off from all State or city aid.

The Rev. Dr. Curry looked with very great disfavor upon the matter which had brought the paper before them. It would be a great calamity Methodism in New York should this gift be accepted by

before them. It would be a great calamity the ladies of the Home. He agreed with Mr. Vall's propositions hast week, but not with his conclusions; and he now agreed with Mr. Willis' remarks, but not with his conclusions, and he now agreed with Mr. Willis' remarks, but not with his conclusions. Nor did he agree with all that is set forth in the resolutions before the meeting. He deemed the principle of State and to church and benevolent institutions in myins, but not unjust, though with the present state of things it would be unfortunate to press it. Considerable may be said on both sides. He had gone over this line up and down, and crosswise and zigzag, for forty years, so that it was not a new question at all to him. The STATE IS A NECESSITY.

as well as the Church. They are co-ordinate, and neither can be blotted out. They are both necessary to our civilization, and in certain things the Church must acknowledge the State under which it lives. There are certain things which the State can't do without the aid and co-operation of the Church, and this fact should always be kept in mind. He was not prepared to say how far and no iarther the Church and State shall go together, but he would show how he every well ordered society the Church and State must act together. There is not a church in the land which does not exist under the State, and every man who goes to church goes there under the protection of the State. The American sentiment is that Church and state shall be kept as far apart as possible. Too close connection of Church and State is a great calamity, and just in proportion as the Church becomes the stipendiary of the State it becomes corrupted. But in so far also as it sets itself in antagonism to the State it prevents the State which it is expected and required to do. The Church is and must be a corporation, though it has spiritual life which can never die. The corporation and the State may die; the millionnaires may pass away, but the republic and the Church and State are dependent upon each other were

and this is what we find in the Roman Church. Some of the relations in which the Church and State are dependent upon each other were noticed by the Doctor. The judiciary is largely dependent upon the moral sentiment of the Church in its administrations. Among the duties devolving upon the State is to care for the poor and feeble ones. This is poorly but expensively done. It costs twice as much as it should. There are certain forms of care and painstaking required here which the State cannot begin to do. It cannot find mothers for foundings nor sympathetic hands and hearts for the suffering and the dwing, nor spiritual consolation for any. And in order that those higher consolations may be administered the Church must undertake to do the grosser things also. The Church must take this work of charity out of the hands of the State altogether and pay the whole bil, or there must be a coalition of Church and State, He was not prepared to say that it would be impolitic in not prepared to say that it would be impolitic in every case for the Church to receive State aid. He every case for the church to receive state aid. He was not opposed to the law exempting Church property from taxation, because it applies affect to all. The assumption of the law remitting local tax upon \$1,500 worth of personal property or income is that the ministry help the police of the State to that extent. While, therefore, he was not sweepingly opposed to State aid the question of KKTEDLENCY SHOULD ALWAYS BE CONSIDERED. If he passed the orchard of a generous man whom he knew would give him an apple if he asked it he should not consider it steading to sten over the

sweepingly opposed to State aid the question of axispincory should always be considered. If he passed the orchard of a generous man whom he knew would give him an apple if he asked it he should not consider it stealing to step over the fence and take one. But if a gang of plunderers and thieves with baskets had been in, then he should question the expediency of going in. And this is the condition in which our State and city treasury is now placed. Who wants to mingle his charity with the price of corruption? It is so much money or value and then shus your mouth. He did not want to have his mouth shut so cheaply. Our present State and city governments are largely corrupt and venal and entirely under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. This thing is not wrong per se, but is in its circumstances, and he was opposed to all participation in it.

Rev. Dr. Crooks said it was a question of public policy, and we have now entered upon a new stage where the old policy will not apply. It had been long recognized that the State had a right to aid the Church and it had done so in the interest of education and benevolence. It has done it, too, through religious associations. It is proper at all times for the State to aid the Dharch, but as a matter of public policy, be Methodist Lpiscopal Church should hesitate before accepting a grant of this sort. Evidence is coming up every day that one church is SERKING TO CONTROL THIS STATE.

The Doctor here referred to the recent investigation of agairs of the Chidren's Aid Society, and Senator Norton's bill alming thereat, and Ar. Tweed's Senate bill No 2, removing from religious corporations all limilations as to the amount of property they may hold. It is done, he said, to feed the hunger of the Roman Catholic Church for real estate, that it may become the landord of New York. It gives sone here and there to other denominations and to the Methodist Old Ladies' Home twelve lots. Near his house is property worth \$2,000,000, owned by the Roman Catholic Church in New York owned the

box.

Rev. Dr. Crawford spoke in favor of the Home, but strongly against this land grant. Dr. Cattell also spoke in a mild strain against the appropriation; but to harmonize the evidently conflicting views of the preachers the Rev. Dr. Andrews offered a substitute, which was unanimously adopted, as follows:—

On motion of Dr. Crawford the meeting expressed its fullest sympathy with and pledged its support to the Old Ladies' Home. On motion of Dr. Curry a committee of five was appointed as follows to convey the action of the meeting to the lady managers of the Home:—Drs. Curry. Crawford and Crooks, and Rev. Messrs. Willis and Vail. And thus was settled for the present this vexed question among Methodists.

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

lector Murphy and the Foreign Steamship Lines-An Appeal to Congress Asticipated. The standing quarrel between Collector Murphy and the Cunard and German Steamship lines with regard to the general order business is assuming quite a lively aspect, and will probably be brought to an issue within a few days. Collector Murphy is at present the master of the situation. He throws himself entirely on the wording of the law, which says that he shall "take possession" of all unclaimed goods. He claims that the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is made the most of by these steamship lines, does not decide the matter, and that the Secretary only recommended—he did not order or instruct—the Collector to make the steamship lines depositories of goods for the duties of which he (the Collector) is personally responsible.

The following letter was received by Mr. Murphy from the agents of the undersigned steamship lines with regard to the general order business:—

with regard to the general order business:—

Siz.—The Congressional committee, charged with the investigation of matters connected with the New York Custom House, and especially of the general order business, having made its report and having herein endorsed the recommendation made by the Honorabic het Secretary of the Treasury in his letter to the Collector, dated June 8, 1876, to the effect that "until some preferable system is devised merchandise discharged under general order from foreign steamers laning at Jersey City and Hoboken shall be, as formerly, sent to general order stores on the docks at which the steamers land, but under such increased supervision as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct."

We, therefore, in behalf of the merchants who appealed to the Collector, by petition, dated buth October, 1870, again beg leave to address you, and respectfully ask that the recommendation of the Congressional committee may be promptly complied with, and thus commercial interess may receive the long sought-for relief from inconveniences not unnecessary expense connected with the present system. At the same time we beg to relievate our repeated assurance that any regulations you may see it to make for the increased security of the general order goods deposited in our bonded warcheluses will meet with our hearty co-operation and compilance.

Requesting the favor of an early reply, we are, with high

pilance.

Requesting the favor of an early reply, we are, with high regard, ac.,

OHARLES G. FRANCELYN.

OELRICHS & CO.,

KUMHARDT & GO.

To which Collector Murphy replied:-

GENTLEMEN - In reply to your letter of the 9th inst. I can GENTLEMEN-In reply to your letter of the 9th inst. I can only say that when Congress shall by legislation have eiven to foreign stanniship desopanies the custody of goods on which duties to the United States have not been paid or secured, and shall have relieved me of the personal responsibility imposed by existing laws, I shall cheerfully assist you in receiving the benefits of such legislation. Until then, however, I must still regard it as not only my right but my duty to "take possession" of all such goods, wares and merciandize as have not been properly entered. I am, gentlemen, \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$. Messes, Charles G. Francklys, Gelliches & Co. Kunhardt & Co.

VAN EETEN'S PAL.

Detectives McDougal and Elder Make a Brilliant Discovery-How It Was Done-Thomas Murphy, Alias James Robinson, on Another

Detectives McDougal and. Elder, of the Central Police Office Department, have succeeded in discovring one of the most expert swindlers in this or, perhaps, any other city. His name is Thomas Murphy, but he is rather better known by the name of James Robinson. Van Eeten, who was convicted some time ago in the Court of General Sessions for fraud, and is now chewing the cull of bitter fancy in the cloisters of Sing Sing, was a "pal" of Murpny's. They worked together and fleeced the merchants of Gotham extensively. Robinson kept what purported to be an insurance and real estate office at 132 Nassau street. In June last Robinson sold to Fisk & Hatch a five-twenty bond, and received a check for the same for \$113. This he "raised," as the phrase goes-that is, altered from the amount stated—to \$4,000, and deposited it in the Security Bank, opening an account there at the same time. His next transaction of which there is legal cognizance is his going to the store of Herman, Boker & Co., 50 Cilif street, and purchasing a shotgun. The price of the gun was \$55, and Murphy, alias Robinson, gave a \$100 bill and requested a check for the balance. It was, of course readily given him on the St. Nicholas Bank, which bank, by the way, subsequently certified it as good when "raised" in the original way from forty-five dollars to \$9,508. With this snug sum Robinson went "speculating in gold," and bought on the strength of it from Aibert Frank, a broker in Broad street, \$5,000 worth of precious metal. His next move was to negotiate the purchase of a quantity of oil of bergamot, of Lamman & Kemp, of Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Water stree. The bill was \$43.55. Robinson gave a \$100 bill as before, received the change by a check on the Bank of New York, which he raised to \$8,300, and passed on Moller & Co. for gold. This system of swinding he continued with marvellons success, until his arrest a few days ago for being concerned with others in defrauding Measurs. The whole thing was most ingeniously contrived, carried out and executed. Yesterday morning, before stated-to \$4,000, and deposited it in the Security cashier of the Security Bank and others appeared and identified Robinson as the person by whom they had been swindled. Robinson, alias Murphy, protest-ed he was not guilty; but, after their alidavits had ed he was not ganty; but, after their amounts had been taken, the Justice held him for trial in default of \$20,000 bail. Murphy said, on his examination, that he was thirty-five years of age and was born in Dublin. He is married to a very respectable looking woman, who seems greatly devoted to him.

BROOKLYN MUNIC PAL AFFAIRS.

Another Veto from the Mayor-A Public Market Proposed-Gas-Salaries-Water Rates.

The regular session of the Brooklyn Common Council was held yesterday, Alderman Bergen presiding. A communication was received from Phil Clare, on behalf of the Irish societies, inviting the Mayor and members of the Board of Aldermen to review the procession on St. Patrick's Day, March

17. The invitation was accepted.

The Mayor sent in a veto in the matter of the resolutions authorizing the laying of the Scrimshaw pavement on certain street sidewalks, passed at the

the previous meeting of the Board. PLACED ON FILE.

About forty miles of sidewalks of this pavement have already been laid down in Brooklyn, on the petition of property owners, during the past four years. There was considerable time spent in the discussion of the report of the Grading and Paving Committee, in layor of awarding the confract to Whiteam Sweeny, who, although not the "jowest," was regarded as the most "responsible" bidder for the work of paving Lewis ayenne. The difference would not be more than \$50.. It was believed that that amount should be sufficient to vittine the assessment, by those who voted in the negative. The contract was so awarded as recommended by the committee. William Conneily was voted a salary of \$1,325 for conveying prisoners to the Penitentiary. The Corporation dounsel was empowered to employ an additional cierk at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. Resolutions were adopted to lay the Scrimshaw pavelment, at seventeen and eighteen cents per foot, on sidewalks on Grand avenue, Downing street, Greene and Graham ayentes and Monroe street, by a vote of 19 to 1.

The Alderman of the Tenth ward offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:—
Whereas the city of Brooklyn has not sufficient or auitable years. There was considerable time spent in the

adopted:—
Whereas the city of Brooklyn has not sufficient or auitable accommodations for a public market, and whereas the United States owns a large tract of low, marsh land lying between Flushing avenue and the Kent Avenue Busin and Washington avenue and the United States Navai Hospital grounds, which can at a comparatively small exponee be adapted for the purpose by reason of its acceptabilities to the surrounding country and of its water communication; therefore be it

the surrounding country and of its water communication; therefore be it. Resolved, That the matter be referred to the Law Committee to confer with the United States authorities with a view of obtaining a cession of said land to the city, and that they report such negotiations to this Board.

The Alderman of the First ward moved that permission be granted the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, notwithstanding the objection of the Mayor, to lay pipes and mains on all the public streets, avenues and highways in Brooklyn. The motion was adopted by a vote of 16 in the affirmative to 4 in the negative.

noes and highways in the affirmative to an adopted by a vote of 16 in the affirmative to negative.

A new and increased scale of water rates for Brooklyn was adopted by the Board.

The Board then adjourned for one week.

BROOKLYN TAX COLLECTIONS. The total amount received by the Tax Collector of

The total amount received by the Tax Collector of Brooklyn on account of the tax levy thus far is \$6,658,849, which includes arrears, assessments and redemptions. The receipts for the financial month ending the 10th inst. amount to \$440,087. The total amount of the levy is \$8,111,121; \$7,897,538 of this sum represents the city tax, and the remainder the county tax. On unpaid bills the addition now charged is three per cent, and after the 10th of each month, until the default reaches ten per cent, one per cent is charged. After this figure has been reached interest upon the tax and default at the rate of seven per cent per annum will be charged till the property thus indebted is sold for non-payment. Taxes are at present represented as coming in slowly, though a rush of business is anticipated towards the close of the financial month, when defaulters are apt to "hasten to time," to avoid the additional burden which is in store for late comers at the Collector's office

THE MEN IN THE GAP.

A Call to Action-The Exiles to Their Brothers in America - A Grand Federation Scheme-Addresses of the Chiefs.

In view of the necessity of prompt and vigorous action for the liberation of their country from British rule, the recently liberated prisoners have issed the following address to the Irishmen in America, calling upon them to raily around the nucleus of the creat proposed confederation of which they offer

themselves as the centre:

We come forward with as simple and as comprehensive a plan of operation for union as the vastness of the undertaking permits.

We propose that for the present all cristing societies of Irishmen willing to act with us—whether "Fenlan," "Hibernian," temperance, benevolent, literary or revolutionary—retian their original names and regulations if they desire to do so. It is said that we have a prejudice against certain names, but we say we have not. Each organization or society desirous to work with us for Iraland in its own way can do so, but will be required to send twenty-five per cent of its

REVENUE TO OUR TREASURY.

and each society sending that amount shail be entitled to send a representative to a general council which we contemplate at an early day to form an Irish confederation—will be the most appropriate and the least objectionable one that we can give the organization. It shall be composed of a Directory of five, chosen at present from and by the men who have come here from Engishe prisons, and of a General Council, delegated from different States, districts and Territories. One thing we have to guard against is treachery. We know that Engiand will be willing to expend thousands to get an agent into an executive council of such an organization as we desire to see established. It is to guard against this that we limit the number to five, and we state distinctly that this executive will act when necessary without marking their action known even to the General Council. We are tool that we have in the Directory any men who were prominent.

their action that one of the General Council. We are told that if we have in the Directory any men who were prominent

IN OTHER IRISH ORGANIZATIONS

It will not tend to union. We know many of them that we could trust, and many others in America, who were never connected with any organization, on whom we could reig, we do not confine the Directory to those selected from the prisoners for the reason that there are no other trustworthy men around us; we do so in decreaces to calls from various parts of the country, from organized bodies, as well as individuals, and we trust we will get credit for sincerty in this matter. We would rather the General Council abould appoint a Directory, but we are called upon to act, and we must make a beginning.

The Irich Confederation contemplates no violation of the laws of the United States, and will be careful to avoid any action that will conside with the duties of American citizens. There is nothing in the

ONDSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

To prevent Americans from adding those who struggle for republican liberty in any country—nothing to prevent Irish-Americans, or any man of Irish race or sympathy, from beining the cause in Ireland.

We have said in a former address that the principal thing that can be done in this country is the collection of fundas and that we would give you security that these funds would not be insapent or misdirected. This security we propose giving by leaving it optional with State or district organizations to retain in their own hands seventy-five per cent of their contributions. We ask twenty-dwe per cent, and we will

icent of their contributions. We ask twenty-five per cent, and we will

SATISTY THE STATE REPRESENTATIVES

to the general conneil that this will be used for the legitimale purposes for which we are organized. A time will come when the seventy-five per cent will be needed. The men in Ireland, while disclaiming any hostility towards the English people, are determined to achieve their independence, and they do not mean to give any notice of the particular time or mode of accomplishing the object, nor do they desire that we in America should do so. Can the seventy-five per cent be given at any time to a Directory (supposing it to be one in whose honesty and wisdom the 'Irish Confederation' has every conditiones) without England having notice of it, and taking it as the warning which the men at home do not desire to give? It will be optional with the State organizations to retain seventy-five per cent of their money, but, with a view to obviate the difficulty referred to, we leave it also optional with States or districts in the executive to send all their money, or more than twenty-five per cent of it.

OPERATION.

This organization shall be known as the Irish Confederation. It so options to assist in achieving the independence of Ireland, and the office of its Directory shall be within the limits of the United States.

The Irish Confederation shall be divided into State organizations. Each state shall constitute one district and each Territory another. Each State shall constitute one district and each Territory another. Each State shall constitute one district and each Territory another. Each State shall constitute one district and each Territory desired of laboring in the cause of Ireland and willing to alliate with the

HISH CONFIDERATION.

It shall be the duty of this council to make the necessarry hylaxys under the constitution to govern the clubs, study by laws to be submitted to and approved by the Directory before they are enforced as laws of the Confederation.

It shall be the duty of this council to make the becomery bylaws under the constitution to govern the clubs, such by laws to be submitted to and approved by the Directory before they are enforced as laws of the Conicederation. There shall be a Directory of the members, whose duties shall be to enforce the laws of the organization, to negotiate with parties in America or elsewhere who may wish to further the cause of Ireland's independence. It shall also be the duty of the Directory to conduct all correspondence with men in Ireland. All communications from the organization in America for the Directory must pass through the district representative.

reason in America for the Directory must pass through the district representative.

IN OASH OF THE DRATH.

resignation or removal of any member of the Directory, the General Council shall fill the vacancy, subject to the approval of the Directory.

The Directory shall have full powers to transact all business connected with the Irish Confederation, reserving from the public such matters as they may deem necessary.

The Directory shall make a yearly report to the General Council of the business transacted during the preceding year, or as much thereof as they may deem prudent to submit for the information of the members of the Confederation. Any officer or member of the Irish Confederation who

shall use or attempt to use the organization for the use of any American party, or to procure political office, power, or paironage, for himself or friends, or divert the Irish Confesiention from the object for which it is organized, shall, on conviction thereof, be expelled.

The local clubs shall have power to elect district representatives, who will be the mediums of communication with the Directory on all matters affecting the organization; they shall also be the means for the transmission of moneys to the Directory.

he Directory.

Local bylaws may be adopted by the local clubs

FOR THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT. bearing in mind always that economy and practical work are the objects of the Irish Confederation.

When districts shall have elected representatives, they, the representatives, shall at once report to the Directory, who will empower them to organize themselves as a General Council. The General Council shall be empowered to adopt a unirepresentative until they shall number standing.

When a district shall have ten such clubs organized it.

When a district shall have ten such clubs organized it.

when a district shall have ten such clubs organized it shall be lawful for them to proceed to the election of a representative to the General Council.

The exiles who are not on the Directory shall be at officion members of the General Council.

The weekly dues of members shall be at least ten cents, and the initiation fee to be not less than one dollar.

Directory—O'Donovan-Rossa (chairman), Heary S. Mulleita, Thomas Francis Bourke, Edmend Power, Patrick Waleb.

THE VACHT MIGHA. Probable Loss in Mid Ocean-The Vessel and

Her Career.
There seems to be now no doubt that the yacht Maria, which has been in the West India fruit carrying, was lost in the storm of October last. Her crew was made up of Captain John Hartling, of Staten Island; the first and second officers, four men, the cook and a boy. The vessel was built in 1848 by J. C. Stevens, of Hotoken, then Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and was for a long time considered one of the flectest was for a long time considered one of the factest crait afloat. She has frequently defeated the famous America, which was the property of Mr. Stevens. The Maria was ninety feet keel, schooner rigged; her spars were eighty and eighty-two feet long; she carried an immense spread of cabrus and was an exquisite model. She last cleared from New York on the 15th of July, 1870, for Honduras and St. Andrews, returning from St. Andrews in september last to this port, since which time nothing has been heard of her. At the death of the old Commodore she passed into the hands of Edwin Stevens, also Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

Facht Club.

For two or three years during his time she lay idle off the wharf at Hoboken, and when he died she was sold to Captain Buckalew, Peter Morsell, John Eberhard and Andrew Rowell, who had her rebuilt at Michael Alsten's shipyard for the West India fruit business.

KIT CARSON'S SONS .- Kit Carson's eidest son is in the quartermaster's department at Leavenworth, Kansas. The other six are in Colorado Territory on a farm.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. Married.

Married.

Conger-Halsey.—At the residence of the bride, on Thursday, March 9. by the Rev. S. D. Burchard, Mr. Winffeld S. Conger to Miss Mary Halsey, all of this city.

Troy papers please copy.

Krause-Whitehead.—On Monday, March 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., Gronge H. Krause to Anna H., youngest daughter of Richard H. Whitehead, Esq., of this city.

Died.

AUSTIN.—On Monday evening, March 13, after a short lilness, Stephen F., only child of Stephen F. and Cecelia Austin, aged 4 months and 18 days.

Notice of funeral nereatter.

BALDWIN.—On Monday morning, March 13, Mary BALDWIN, wije of John F. Baldwin, aged 45 years.

Funeral service in Bedford street Methodist Episcopial church, on Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock. Membors of Evangelist Lodge, Mount Zion Chapter, Palestine Commandery and Iriends generally are invited. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

BANTA.—On Sunday, March 12, FLORA JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Richard A. and Henrietta Banta, aged 1 year, 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, V. Lecomte, 73 Eighth avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

BOWERS.—On Friday, March 10, Mr. ISAAC M. Bowers, of Newark, N. J.

The remains to be interred in Fairview Cemetery, near Red Bank, N. J.

EOYLIN.—On Sunday, March 12, FELIX BOYLIN, Sr., a native of the county Monaghan, Ireland, aged 108 years, 10 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his son, Felix Boylin, Jr., No. 514 Third avenue.

BREEN.—On Sunday, March 12, CATHARINE BREEN, a native of county Wexford, Ireland, aged 27 years. The relatives and Iriends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her lain residence, 29 to a stand the funeral, from her lain residence, 29 to a stand the funeral, from her lain residence, 29 to a stand the funeral, from her lain residence, 29 to a stand the funeral, from her lain residence, 29 to a stand the funeral, from her lain residence, 29 to a stand the funeral, from her lain residence, 29 to a stand the funeral, from her lain residence, 29 to a stand the funeral, from her lain residence, 29 to a stand the funeral, from her lain residence, 29 to a stand the funeral, from her lain residence,

West Thirsearth street, this (Tucsday) alternoon, at one o'clock.

Brownell.—On Sunday, March 12, William W., son of John D. and Emily E. R. Brownell, aged & years, 3 month and 12 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 308 Lorimer street, corner of Skillman, Williamsburg, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

Burkke—On Sunday, March 12, after a long and severe illness, Marganer, beloved wife of William Burke, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 240 East Eighty-second street, near Second avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Clupp.—On Sunday, March 12, Burgess Clupp, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 164 West Fiftieth street, on Wednesday morning, at eleven.o'clock. West Thirisenth street, this (Tuesday) alternoon, as

at eleven o'clock.
Cooper.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, March
12, Sarah M., wife of the late Garret Cooper, agod

at eleven. Cooper. In Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, March.
12, Sarah M., wife of the late Garret Cooper, aged
47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her lateresidence, 182 Jersey avenue, Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Corning.—On Monday, March 13, Angeline K., Corning, wife of W. B. Corning, Sr., Notice of funeral hereafter.

Day.—At New Durham, N. J., on Sunday, March.
12, Samuel S. Day, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also the members of Oliwe Branch Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the New Durham Baptist church, on Wednesday afternoon, at nailpast two o'clock. Train leaves foot of Uhambers street at haif-past one o'clock.

Denham.—On Sunday, March 12, Mr. John Denham, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue, near Forty-fifth strees, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Durie.—On Sunday, March 12, Mrs. Chlorana

Durie, aged 95 years.

Her Irlands, and those of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Adee, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, No. 72 Suffolk street.

Duryea.—At Flatbush, on Monday, March 13, Ditmer Duryea, in the 50th year of his age.

Netice of funeral hereafter.

Farley.—On Monday, March 13, Mrs. Mary A., daughter of Patrick Farley, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence. 114th street, between First and Second avenues, on Wednesday atternoon, at one o'clock.

Gale.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, March 12, of consumution, Catharline A., wife et James Gale.

Second avenues, on wednesday alternoon, at one o'clock.

Gale.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, March 12, of consumption, Catharine A., wife of James Gale, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, this (Tue-day) afternoon, at three o'clock, at the First Presbyterian church, Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GODONE.—On Saturday, March 11, after a severe illness, Angelo GODONE, in the 28th year of his age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from the residence of his parents, 112 West Twenty-eighth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

rents, 112 West Twenty-eighth street, this (Tuesday) afterboon, at two o'clock.

Harri.—On Monday evening, March 13, Jennin M., wife of H. Le Baron Hartt, M. D., aged 25 years.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Wedness-

Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clook.

HAULNER.—On Sunday, March 12, after a short illness, Charles Hauberr, aged 51 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from his late residence, 311 West Thirty-sixth street, this (Thesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

HOOGLAND.—At Fresh Meadows, town of Finshing, on Sunday, March 12, ELIZA VAN ALST, widow of Colonel Benjamin R. Hoogland, in the 64th year of her age.

Colonel Benjamin R. Hoogland, in the 64th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday alternoon, at one o'clock, from the Reformed church, Flushing, without further notice. Cars leave flunter's Point for Flushing at half-past ten and twelve o'clock M.

Finshing, without further notice. Cars leave funter's Point for Finshing at half-past ten and twelve o'clock M.

Keating.—On Monday, March 13, Elizabeth Krating, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her son James, 63 North Sixth street, Williamsourg.

Knerel.—On sunday, March 12, Annie Magratha, youngest child of henry and Annie Knebel, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, corner Myrtle avenue and Walworth street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Ledwith.—On Saturday, March 11, after a severe fliness, Ann, relict of Michael Ledwith, a native of county Longfort, Ireland, in the 60th year of her age, The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Thomas A. and Feter M. Ledwith, also her brother, Peter Mechan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, from her late residence, No. 219 West Thirty-third street; from thence to St. Michael's church. Thirty-second street, near Ninth avenue, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

Marthy.—On Saturday morning, March 11, at

church, Thirty-second street, near Ninth avenue, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

MARTIN.—On Saturday morning, March 11, at Montgomery, Ala., ELLIS A., only dauguter of Peter and Adelia S. Martin, of this city.

Notice of luneral hereafter.

MERRITT.—In this city, PHOEBE MERRITT, widow of Daniel Merritt, aged 63 years.

The remains will be taken to White Plains on Wednesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited.

MOFFITT.—On Sanday, March 12, ROBERT, only son of George and Emily Moffitt, aged 5 months and 21 days.

21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respect. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the real-dence of his parents. No. 162 West Twentieth street, this (Thesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MOHAN.—ON Sanday, March 12, after a short illness, ANNE CISILIA, only daughter of John and Mary F. Mohan, aged 3 months and 19 days. F. Mohan, aged 3 months and 19 days.
Relatives and friends of the faintly are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her parents, 132 Mulberry street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.
MORAN.—On Monday, March 13, Aggle M., only child of Frank and Agnes Moran, aged 9 months

child of Frank and Agnes Moran, aged 9 months and 14 days.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 54 West Washington piace, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

McGurre.—On Monday, March 13, Ann, beloved wife of the late John McGuirk, parish of Clungish, county Longford, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 417 East Fourteenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

PETERS—On Saturday, March 11, Margaret A., wife of bell P. Peters, No. 63 Fifth avonue.

The remains will be taken to Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, for interment in the Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

The remains will be taken to Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, for interment in the Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

Funeral on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, from 4: West Minta street.

SAYRE.—In Lexington, Ky., on Friday, March 10, Abby V. Sayre, widow of the late David A. Sayre, Esq., of Lexington, Ky.

SELLICK.—On Monday, March 12, after a lingering fliness, Ann Sellick, born in the parish of Dring, county Longford, Ireland, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the unneral, from her late residence, 31s East Twenty-fifth street, between first and Second avenues, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SMITH.—After a short fliness, Sarah Rachell, only daughter of William S. and Sarah Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 22 East Fourth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—On Sunday, March 12, SAMUEL, SMYLDE, Esq., J. P., late of Woodley Park, and Rochelle, county Duolin, aged 52 years.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at bali-past two o'clock, from 120 West Twenty-seventh street. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SPAFFORD.—On Sunday, March 12, NANCY M.

SPAFFORD.—On Sunday, March 12, NANCY M. SPAFFORD.—On Sunday, March 12, NANCY M. SPAFFORD, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Wm. A. Spafford, Rossyille, L. I. The coat leaves foot of Whitehall street at one o'clock P. M. Carriages in waiting at Pleasant Plains.

Troy and Laasingburg papers please copy.

STELLE.—At Bayonne, on Thursday, March 9, LEWIS D. STELLE, aged 85 years.

STEERS.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 13, PHLIT STEERS, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence in Norman avenue, near Leonard street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D.

SUYDAM.—On Sunday, March 12, JAMES H. SUY. Norman avenue, near Leonard street, Greenpoine, Brooklyn, E. D.

SUYDAM, On Sunday, March 12, JAMES H. SUYDAM, Aged 68 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Sc. Ann's church, West Eigh eenth street, near Fifth avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation.

California papers please copy.

SWEENEY.—On Sunday, March 12, CHATRIN SWEENEY.

SWEENEY.
SWEENEY.
Funeral will take place this day (Tuesday), from her late residence, 42 President street, South Brook-

her late residence, 42 President street, South Brooklyn.

THOMSON.—On Sunday evening, March 12, after
a short liness of four days, Alexander Thomson,
of Eigin, Scotland, aged 43 years.
The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from
his late residence, 44 Renwick street, this day (Tuesnay), at 12 o'clock. The remains will be taken to
Greenwood for interment.

WALSH.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 10, Marganet WALSH.—Suddenly, on Friday in the residence
of her sister, No. 243 Elizabeth street, on Wednesday
afternoon, at one o'clock.

WETTON.—In this city, on Saturday morning,
March 11, Ollver B. Weston.
His remains will be taken to Thomaston, Conu.,
for interment.

for interment.
Waterbury (Conn.) American please copy. Waterbury (Conn.) American please copy.
WOOLLEY.—On Monday morning, March 13, Grack
Maris, only daughter of teorge T. and Kate Woolley, aged 6 months and 17 days.
Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully
invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of
her parents, 22 Cottage place, this (Tuesday) aftermoon, at one o'clock. Without further notice.